

3 March 1966

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE  
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Guatemala: [There is a strong possibility that none of the three presidential candidates will win an absolute majority in next Sunday's general elections.]

[If this happens the final selection will fall to the new national assembly when it convenes on 5 May. As a result, all three parties now are concentrating on the congressional races to win as many as possible of the 55 legislative seats.]

[The Peralta government favors Juan de Dios Aguilar of the Democratic Institutional Party. He is opposed by Colonel Miguel Angel Ponciano of the rightist National Liberation Movement and Julio Cesar Mendez of the Revolutionary Party.]

[It is not certain that the military would permit Mendez, the only left-of-center candidate, to take office if he should win. Mendez has told the US Embassy that he would expect a popular reaction against the government, with extremists taking advantage of the situation, if the elections are fraudulent, or if the military were to intervene to keep him from office.]

[The campaign has given little cause for optimism that any of the parties can cope with Guatemala's serious social and economic problems. None of the presidential candidates has exhibited noteworthy leadership talent or given promise of being able to fashion more than a fragile administration.]

[Chief of Government Peralta is confident that the election will be peaceful. There is, however, a distinct chance that the electoral results will precipitate violence. Communist guerrillas are reported ready to take advantage of any serious discontent over the outcome to renew the urban terrorism from which the country has been relatively free for more than two months.]

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NOTES

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Indonesia: Overt resistance to Sukarno remains limited. Moderate students have been painting slogans against some cabinet members on buildings and cars but have not been permitted to demonstrate near the palace for the last two days. [Army leaders are said to be continuing to discuss moves to oust Foreign Minister Subandrio as a step toward retrieving their political position, but precise planning seems to be lacking.]

Zambia: [A government crackdown on miners involved in wildcat strikes in the copperbelt will continue even though President Kaunda expects a strike by all white miners to result. According to a Zambian official, Kaunda is prepared to declare a state of emergency and use army and police units to prevent a work stoppage. The US Embassy believes that the government has overreacted to the wildcat strikes, which did not affect copper production, and that its counter-measures have only irritated the white miners. The embassy concludes that continued heavy-handed government action would increase the risk of an exodus of expatriates essential to the Zambian economy.]

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USSR-UK: [Lord Chalfont, Prime Minister Wilson's chief disarmament adviser who accompanied Wilson to Moscow, says he found the Soviet leaders' attitude "tougher than before" on a nonproliferation agreement. Premier Kosygin is reported to have told Chalfont that any change in NATO which brings Bonn into closer association with nuclear weapons, including consultation or nuclear planning, will "result in no treaty." The British nevertheless still seem to hope that, if NATO countries were to come to terms on a consultative arrangement including West Germany, the Soviets might accept it and go ahead with a nonproliferation treaty.]

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India-Pakistan: No significant progress toward resolution of the Kashmir dispute appears to have resulted from the high level Indo-Pakistani ministerial meetings in Rawalpindi which ended yesterday. An open agenda permitted both sides to air their positions on Kashmir for public consumption, but actual progress in normalizing relations appears to have been restricted to less controversial problems. The meetings were the latest move in implementation of the Tashkent agreement of last January. Last week, both countries completed withdrawing their forces to positions held prior to the September fighting.

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